



## Rabbit Anti-SODD antibody

SL10774R

<b>Product Name:</b>	SODD
<b>Chinese Name:</b>	Bcl2结合抗凋亡蛋白4抗体
<b>Alias:</b>	BAG 4; BAG family molecular chaperone regulator 4; BAG-4; BAG4; BAG4_HUMAN; Bcl 2 associated athanogene 4; Bcl-2-associated athanogene 4; BCL2 associated athanogene 4; Silencer of death domains; SODD.
<b>Organism Species:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>React Species:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,Sheep,
<b>Applications:</b>	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
<b>Molecular weight:</b>	50kDa
<b>Cellular localization:</b>	cytoplasmic
<b>Form:</b>	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>immunogen:</b>	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human SODD:401-457/457
<b>Lsotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Purification:</b>	affinity purified by Protein A
<b>Storage Buffer:</b>	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
<b>PubMed:</b>	<a href="#">PubMed</a>
<b>Product Detail:</b>	Apoptosis is induced by certain cytokines including TNF and Fas ligand of the TNF family through their death domain containing receptors, TNF-R1 and Fas. Several novel death receptors including DR3, DR4, DR5, and DR6 were recently identified. Cell death signal is transduced by death domain containing adapter molecules through the interaction with death domain of these death receptors. A novel TNF-R1 interacting

protein was recently identified and designated SODD for silencer of death domains. SODD associates with the death domain of TNF-R1 and prevents constitutive activation of TNF-R1 signaling. TNF treatment releases SODD and permits adapter molecules such as TRADD recruiting to the active TNF-R1 complex, which activates TNF signaling pathways. SODD also interacts with DR3. SODD is ubiquitously expressed in human tissues and cell lines.

**Function:**

Inhibits the chaperone activity of HSP70/HSC70 by promoting substrate release. Prevents constitutive TNFRSF1A signaling.

**Subunit:**

Binds to the ATPase domain of HSP/HSC70 chaperones. Binds to the death domain of TNFRSF1A in the absence of TNF and thereby prevents binding of adapter molecules such as TRADD or TRAF2. Binds to the death domain of TNFRSF12.

**Subcellular Location:**

Cytoplasm.

**Tissue Specificity:**

Ubiquitous.

**Similarity:**

Contains 1 BAG domain.

**SWISS:**

O95429

**Gene ID:**

9530

**Database links:**

[Entrez Gene: 9530](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 67384](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 361167](#)Rat

[Omim: 603884](#)Human

[SwissProt: O95429](#)Human

[SwissProt: Q8CI61](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 194726](#)Human

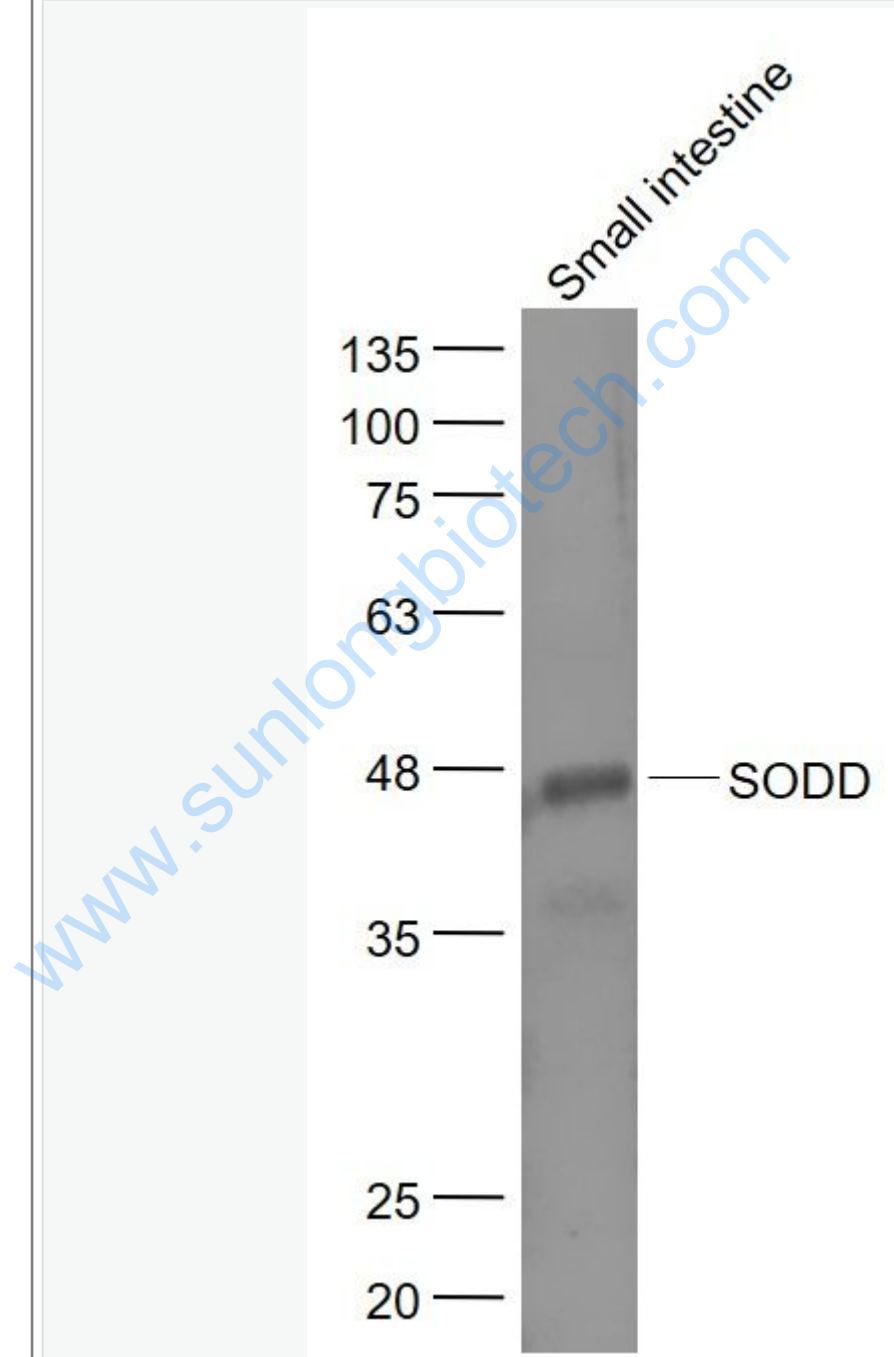
[Unigene: 118400](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 163329](#)Rat

**Important Note:**

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Small intestine (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti- SODD (SL10774R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 50 kD

Observed band size: 48 kD

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